

President, it is likely that Senators who have given pledges to vote for the bonus bill will agree to its recommitment until after the tax and tariff bills are passed.

May Wait for Message.

Tonight the outlook generally was admitted to be uncertain. Leaders had not yet made a canvass to ascertain just how much weight the visit of the President might have, and the disposition in most quarters was to await Mr. Harding's message before forcing a showdown. After the message has been received it is regarded as likely that an attempt will be made to send the bonus bill back to committee and then take another vote on the recess proposal, which failed of adoption several days ago by a margin of four votes.

In their opposition to a recess the bonus advocates are expected to have the aid of various other Senate elements who want action on some particular class of legislation. Not the least potential of these groups, it generally is expected, will be the agricultural bloc, which is determined to put through a series of relief measures for the farmer. The final division is expected to be along group rather than party lines.

Leaders of the elements most anxious to push particular measures to enactment were among the first to be summoned into conference by the President when he reached his room at the Capitol Senator McCumber (N. D.), Republican, in charge of the bonus bill, and Senators Norris (Neb.), Republican; Kenyon (Iowa), Republican, and Simmons (N. C.), Democrat, prominent in the agricultural group, were said to have been told frankly and emphatically by Mr. Harding that he considered completion of the tariff and tax programme the prime duty of the Federal Government. In each case the President punctuated his argument by vigorous gestures and nods of the head.

Mr. Harding's conferences on the legislative situation were held after he had broken precedent by taking luncheon with a party of Senators in the Senate restaurant. Most of those in whose company he was accustomed to take his meals during his Senatorial days were at the table and the President made a manifest effort to make the visit as informal as possible.

Eats With Same Old Crowd.

He had luncheon with "some of the old crowd," as he himself expressed it, Senator Lodge sat at the President's table and Senators who were left, with the following Senators present: Wadsworth (N. Y.), Spencer (Mo.), Hale (Conn.), Harrell (Okla.), Brandegee (Conn.), Frelinghuysen (N. J.), Kellogg (Maine), Moses (N. H.), Weston (Indiana), McKinley (Ill.), Sterling (S. D.), and McNary (Ore.).

After the luncheon the President went to his room across the corridor from the Senate Chamber, and while the debate was in progress over the bonus bill he interviewed nine Republicans and five of the minority.

Republicans with whom the President talked were: Willis (Ohio), Cameron (Ark.), McCumber (N. Dak.), Calder (N. Y.), Kenyon (Iowa), Curtis (Kan.), Newland (Neb.), Norris (Neb.) and McNary (Ore.).

Democrats who talked with the President were Overman (N. C.), Simmons (Ohio) and Harris (Ga.).

On arrival at the Capitol the President went directly to the Senate dining room on the first floor. He was accompanied by Secretary Christian and Senator Frelinghuysen, who had been in conference with him at the White House just before his departure.

The President's arrival was wholly a surprise to Capitol employees, but a group of them in the hallway recognized him and there was a spatter of hand clapping.

It was the first time in recent years, at least, that a President has made such a visit to the Capitol. Until the Wilson administration the Chief Executive rarely came away from the legislative end of the Capitol except when he was called there by official business. President Wilson originated the custom of calling on Senators and Representatives to discuss public affairs, and President Harding carried that custom a step further in his informal visit of today.

On his way to his private room the President stepped through the Senate lobby and marble room to inspect the new outdoor dining room for Senators on the north porch of the Senate wing. Finding a long cigar, the President viewed with evident approval the new air luncheon place with its array of cold lunch and coffee urns.

As the Executive passed through the lobby the sound of debate on the bonus bill came from the Senate chamber, but he only glanced in the door. His first caller in his private room was Senator McNary (Ore.), Republican, who was interested in an amendment to the bonus bill appropriating \$250,000,000 for reclaiming land by irrigation.

The Republican side of the Senate chamber was virtually deserted during the President's visit. Senator Snoot (Utah) at one time was the only Republican Senator in his seat, but Senator La Follette (Wis.) sat in the door of the Republican cloak room awaiting opportunity to get the floor, held by Senator Myers (Mont.), Democrat, who was attacking the soldier bonus bill.

Senate Recess Dismissed.

The Senate recess question was discussed by the President with Senator Underwood. It was understood that the Democratic leader expressed himself as favorable to a recess, by straight adjournment or the three day suspension plan. With Senator McCumber the President talked for fifteen minutes. The bonus bill, however, was not discussed earnestly, while the President occasionally interrupted with a question or a statement. At the end of the President apparently expressed himself definitely, with emphatic gestures. Senator McCumber returned to his seat in the Senate, where Senator Myers was speaking on the bonus measure.

Members of the "senatorial bloc" of the Senate who talked with the President told the Executive that they would oppose any recess or adjournment of the Senate until legislation was passed for the relief of the farmers. They were said to have insisted upon enactment of agricultural export financing legislation, passage by the House of the Senate bill to increase the interest rate on bonds of joint stock land banks from 5 to 8 percent, and enactment of proposals to give the Secretary of Agriculture or some representative of agricultural interests membership on the Federal Reserve Board. The agricultural bloc also were said to have urged increase from \$10.00 to \$25.00 the maximum of individual loans to farmers under the farm land bank system.

Senator Simmons, ranking Democrat on the Finance Committee, who was called in by the President, was reported as having opposed a recess without prior action on pending legislation to provide credits for agricultural exports. The President was said to have stated that he understood that the Treasury Department

Lodge to Cast Vote for McCumber Bonus Bill

BOSTON, July 7.—Announcement of his intention to vote for the bonus bill in its present form was made by Senator Lodge in a letter received tonight by John H. Hand, legislative chairman of the Massachusetts Department of the American Legion. The Senator wrote:

"I regard the veterans' five-fold adjusted compensation bill reported by Senator McCumber as a very great improvement over the House bill of last year, and it is my intention to vote for it as it now stands."

ment and private banking interests were completing a plan for the financing of such exports. It was expected that the President would advise Senator Simmons soon regarding the progress of the plan.

On his way back to the White House the President had his car stopped at the Senate Office Building and summoned Senator Lodge to his room. The Senator, with whom he talked earnestly for several minutes.

Seated side by side in the White House automobile, Mr. Harding and the Idaho Senator talked vigorously to one another, emphasizing their opinions by many emphatic gestures and nods of their heads. After the short conference Senator Lodge returned to his room. The President resumed his ride to the White House.

In his conversation with Senator Borah the President is understood to have discussed the bonus bill as well as the bonus bill. The President was reported to have told Senator Borah that he already had taken some steps toward a disarmament agreement and decided to discuss with the Senator later at the White House what further steps should be taken.

Would Favor Bonus Later.

The President made it clear that he is not opposed to favorable action at some future time on some kind of bonus legislation. But he is vigorous in his opposition to the bonus bill as it is now, and that the measure should be recommended to the Finance Committee until the financial difficulties of the Government and the country are smoothed out. The President discussed his visit to the Capitol with newspaper correspondents later. He said that he was publicly committed some time ago to a bonus bill when it could be provided for without endangering the financial stability of the country.

While the President was talking the situation in his reception room across from the Senate Chamber a furious attack was being made on the bonus bill by Senator Myers. His speech followed an address by Senator Pittman (Neb.), who spoke in favor of the bonus bill. Senator Pittman admitted that the letter of Secretary Mellon had "had its effect" and that it had "created the impression that it became a law, the very economic life of the nation was threatened."

"I deny this," Senator Pittman said, adding that he attempted to inject politics into consideration of the bonus legislation. He said that the opposition was backed by the "23,000 profiteering millionaires created during the war," and said "the greed of prosperity was stopping the payment of the nation's debt to the soldiers."

Senator Myers first proposed an amendment to eliminate both the cash bonus and the insurance feature so as to confine its provisions to home and land settlement features.

Reviewing the present cost of Government, Senator Myers said that it was costing \$40,000,000 a day "in time of profound peace" to run the Government, contrasting it with a cost of \$1,000,000 a day during and following the civil war.

Soldiers Would Have to Pay.

"I think few people in this country are aware of this," he said, "and I believe it should command their attention. If I think the soldiers ought to know it, if the facts were known generally I believe there would be an expression of indignation such as this country has never known. The soldiers should realize that they themselves will have to pay this bill which we create by the passage of the bonus legislation."

"We ought not," he said, "plunge this country into bankruptcy and saddle the people of the country with a burden that will last for generations to come."

He denied that the principle was to award as a reward to the soldiers the civil war pensions, which Senator Ashurst said cost \$600,000,000 of Government funds. He asserted that the bonus was a complete departure from any principle the Government had observed before, and added that it was "dangerous to the fundamental principle of Government."

Despite Secretary Mellon's statement Chairman Fordney of the House Ways and Means Committee said he intended to press for action on his measure to compensate former service men as well as tariff and tax legislation was completed.

"I have no doubt," Mr. Fordney asserted, "that some such legislation will be put through at this session of Congress."

ARMY BOARD TO MAP OUT EMERGENCY PLAN

WASHINGTON, July 7.—A board of officers headed by Major-General Harbord, executive assistant to Gen. Pershing, chief of staff, was ordered today to begin study of measures necessary to provide within the general staff a nucleus for a general field headquarters for the army in time of emergency. Gen. Pershing has been selected by Secretary Weeks to command an emergency field force and headquarters in case of war.

Subjects to be studied by the board will include the regrouping of a number of offices of the staff in a way that will facilitate business and lead to a reduction in personnel.

Besides Gen. Harbord, those on the board are Major-General William G. Haan of the general staff, Brig.-Gen. Henry Jervey and Fox Conner, and Col. John M. Palmer, Robert C. Davis and John L. Lewis.

NEW CLUE IS FOUND IN BERGDOLL ESCAPE

House Committee May Decide to Reopen Hearings.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The House Committee which investigated the escape of Grover C. Bergdall, Philadelphia draft dodger, will meet tomorrow to consider a new clue before writing its report.

Chairman Peters declined today to indicate the nature of late information brought to his attention and the committee will decide whether in the light of it to reopen the hearings.

BILL TO HELP HAWAII.

Would Give President Authority to Admit Japanese Laborers.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Authority during the next five years to permit the entry of Japanese laborers to the Hawaiian Islands would be granted the President by a measure introduced today by Delegate Kahanalaniho who urged the House Immigration Committee to take immediate steps to relieve the labor situation in Hawaii.

HOUSE AGAIN BLOCKS \$1,390,000 FOR NAVY

Rejects Senate Amendment for Aviation Base and Puget Sound Development.

CARRIERS REFUSED TOO

Mondell and Butler Oppose Authorization on an Appropriation Bill.

BILL RETURNS TO SENATE

Pomerene Introduces Resolution to Suspend Construction for Six Months.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The House refused again today to agree to Senate amendments to the naval appropriation bill authorizing the acceptance of a tract of land at Sand Point, Wash., as a site for a naval aviation base, and appropriating \$300,000 toward development of such a base.

The House also reaffirmed its disagreement to Senate items carrying \$500,000 for a pier extension at the Puget Sound, (Wash.) Navy Yard and \$300,000 for a rifle range there.

Previously the House had rejected all the amendments but the Senate insisted that they be agreed to, sent the bill back for another vote on the provisions. The House also stood firm in its opposition to the Senate amendment authorizing the construction of two airplane carriers, voting 141 to 4 to insist further upon its disagreement to the item.

Heated debate developed over the amendment, Representative Mann (Ill.), Republican, declaring that he would rather have one airplane carrier in the navy than ten battleships, while Representative Mondell, the Republican leader, and Chairman Butler of the naval affairs committee, contended that authorization for a carrier should not be carried in an appropriation bill.

"I believe it already has been proved that a bombing plane can be built, that a carrier can be built," Representative Mann said. "I have little patience with many officers of the Navy who would stop the building of a new idea. We have been extravagant with the navy, but many of its vessels become obsolete almost as soon as they are built. We would stop the building of battleships for the present and construct some modern airplane carriers that would place the United States in the first rank among the air fighters of the sea."

"I strongly favor developing the air service by curtailing the building of these big battleships, many of which will be obsolete by the time they are completed," said Representative Wood (Ind.). "We really are squandering money on battleships when their crews are in the capital ship in jeopardy at least due to the airplane."

Butler Also Opposes.

Mr. Butler held it was not an opportune time to start work on a new ship. "I won't vote for any measure," he declared, "that has in it the Borah (disarmament) amendment and authority also for the construction of a new fighting craft."

The House concurred in a number of the minor items which are favored by the Senate, but its refusal to agree to the Pacific coast provisions and the airplane carrier amendment necessitates sending the bill back to the Senate for further consideration.

Senator Pomerene (Ohio), Democrat, reintroduced today as a separate resolution his naval disarmament plan which he offered as an amendment to the naval appropriation bill. It would authorize the United States to suspend American naval construction for six months while negotiating for a disarmament agreement. The measure was referred to the naval committee.

Referring to statements by Premier Lloyd George and Viscount Ishli that they would view disarmament negotiations favorably, Senator Pomerene said that the United States would not lose its place as the leader in the disarmament movement.

Taft to Take OATH AS CHIEF JUSTICE MONDAY

Postponed From Today as Attorney-General Asked.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., July 7.

Attorney-General Daugherty's purpose was not to discontinue his eight-year-old mother, who expects him for a week end stay at her Columbus home next Saturday, caused a postponement to-night in plans to administer the oath to William Howard Taft, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

Mr. Taft wired the Attorney-General he would be able to be in Washington Friday to take the oath. Mr. Taft, now at Montreal, was advised by Mr. Daugherty to change his programme if possible so that the oath could be administered Monday in the office of the Attorney-General. Mr. Taft readily consented when he learned of Mr. Daugherty's previous plan to pay a long deferred visit to his mother.

"My dear old mother is expecting me for a visit and I will not disappoint her," said Mr. Daugherty. "My visits, anyway, are too few, since I came into office. She is expecting me to spend the Sabbath with her and I will be there, if all other things must wait."

But it would hardly appeal to Americans, at least those who have enjoyed the delicious ice cream served at CHILDS.

For their palates are attuned to the rich, creamy product of the cow, delightfully flavored with luscious, ripe fruit.

CHILDS ice cream is distinguished for its velvety smoothness.

HARDING JOINS RED MEN.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—President Harding was initiated today into the Improved Order of Red Men, national officers of the order administering all three degrees at a special ceremony in the President's office at the White House.

\$4,593,933,248 TOTAL TAX COLLECTED BY U. S. IN YEAR

New York Pays Fourth and Leads All Other States—Incomes and Profits of Nation Bring in \$3,212,713,489 of Huge Sum.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Total tax receipts by the Government for the fiscal year ended June 30, were \$4,593,933,248, of which \$3,212,713,489 was derived from income and profit taxes, the Bureau of Internal Revenue announced today. The statement was based on collectors' telegrams of June 30, it was said, and it was explained it might be necessary to make some slight changes. The statement showed that of the total collected, New York with \$1,124,351,704 paid about one-fourth and led all other States. Of New York's total \$804,355,604 came from income and profits tax. Pennsylvania came second with \$487,711,269, of which \$351,332,569 was from income and profits taxes.

Illinois with a total of \$387,763,982, of which \$260,300,281 was collected from income and profits, ranked third in the list.

Other States in the order of which their payments ranked, with the total collected and the amount from income and profits taxes, were Ohio, \$354,532,394; Michigan, \$271,997,771; Massachusetts, \$253,902,844; and \$214,062,847; California, \$181,313,723 and \$127,423,338; New Jersey, \$142,800,931 and \$91,380,684; Missouri, \$125,451,231 and \$86,121,142; North Carolina, \$124,510,451 and \$38,682,057.

South Carolina, in addition to ranking tenth according to the amount collected, led all Southern States.

COOLIDGE DEFENDS STUDY OF CLASSICS

Not Enough to Teach Students Science, but They Should Know How to Use It.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—Calvin Coolidge, Vice-President of the United States, defended today a study of the classics "to continue the guarantee of progress in the future by continuing a knowledge of progress in the past" here today in an address before the second annual meeting of the American Classical League at the University of Pennsylvania.

"The great and unending source of national and individual power and ideals has been the influence of the classics of Greece and Rome," he asserted. "It is not enough to teach mere science. The great thing is to teach them how to use science. This is best done through liberal culture. We do not wish to be Greek. We do not wish to be Roman. We have a great desire to be supremely American. That purpose we know we can accomplish by continuing the process which has made us Americans."

Dean Andrew F. West of Princeton University, president of the league, in his annual report said there is more criticism of our teaching methods than of the intrinsic value of classical education.

"Much of the criticism," he continued, "is ignorant and unfair, much of it is just complaint. It is made of many things, but mainly of one—that our teaching is too often dry, mechanical and pedantic." He insisted that with all the faults which could be deserved, the classically trained student in American schools and colleges shows the best results. He applied the term "educational junkyard" to many American schools.

Virtually the whole session was devoted to a projected investigation of methods of teaching Latin and Greek in the schools of the United States. The work, Dean West said, is now fully organized and will be started in September. This investigation was authorized by the General Education Board.

Among the speakers today were Joseph H. Pennington, acting provost of the University of Pennsylvania; Prof. William L. Carr of Oberlin College; Gonzalo Rodriguez of Teachers College, Columbia University; and Mason D. Gray of the East High School, Rochester.

The following were elected: President, Andrew F. West, dean of Princeton University; vice-president, Prof. Alexander Bondurant, University of Missouri; secretary-treasurer, Prof. Shirley Weber of Princeton.

OFFER TO MEDIATE REFUSED BY GREECE

Reply to Allied Plan Just Received in London.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, July 7.—The Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, informed the House of Commons today in reply to a question that the Greek reply to the offer to mediate between the Greeks and Turkish Nationalists, which has just been received, is of a simple, negative character. Therefore, he added, it did not call for immediate further action on the part of the British Government.

An Athens despatch of June 26 gave an outline of the Greek reply to the allied offer. It said that Greece found herself in a position in which military interests were to guide her conduct and decisions. An understanding of the offensive against the Turks, the note declared, would compromise and prejudice the position of Greece and give courage to the Turks. The Greek reply stated that Greece would be ready to hear concrete proposals from the Allies during every phase of the operations and that she hoped the Allies would obtain definite terms from the Turks.

CHAMBERLAIN PRESENTS CASE.

Tells Senate Investigators About His Dismissal.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Capt. Edmund G. Chamberlain, former Marine Corps aviator, began today presentation of his case to the Senate committee investigating his court-martial and dismissal from service as a result of his story of participation in a thrilling air battle on June 26, 1918.

Mr. Chamberlain told his story to the committee behind closed doors.

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HOUSE TO-DAY OPENS DEBATE ON TARIFF

Bill Cannot Be Displaced From Head of Calendar Until July 21.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The permanent tariff bill, as drawn by Republican members of the House Ways and Means Committee, took top place on the House calendar today, not to be displaced by other legislation until voted on July 21. There was no ceremony in beginning consideration of the 346 page measure and the day was devoted to having it read, paragraph by paragraph, while members sat and sweated without giving heed to the monotonous droning of a relay of reading clerks.

Immediately upon adjournment Democratic members held a conference, at which, it was said, with "half a dozen exceptions" it was agreed that the party should stand as a unit against the bill. Some of the members it was added, declined to be bound by instructions, but leaders predicted the final vote would show but few breaks in the Democratic ranks.

A resolution was adopted at the conference declaring that the measure violated all principles and traditions of the Democratic party and reaffirming the party's stand against a high protective tariff. The conference lasted less than fifteen minutes.

The reading had not been concluded when the House quit work for the day, and before general debate begins tomorrow the reading will be concluded and a rule adopted shutting off all but a few general amendments and such others as may be offered by the committee.

Outstanding in the first day's work on the bill was the presentation of a minority statement by Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee, who charged that the Republican tariff programme would mean destruction of the nation's foreign trade, bring new hardships on the taxpaying public through the system of American valuation of imports and establish rates higher than heretofore charged. The majority report and a dissenting statement by Representative Frear (Wis.), the only Republican member of the committee to break away from his party stand, already had been laid before the members.

The Democrats in their report described the bill as the most "irredeemably and universally vicious" ever submitted to the lawmaking body. They declared it to be a conspiracy to benefit "a few favorites at the expense of all humanity," and added that its adoption would mean an economic boycott against the whole world.

Announcement from Paris that the French Government had forwarded to the State Department a protest of the French Chamber of Commerce against the provision of the emergency tariff bill authorizing American agents to examine the books of French firms exporting to the United States, brought conflicting statements today from the leaders in the fight on the permanent tariff bill which includes substantially the same provision.

Chairman Fordney of the Ways and Means Committee declared the French attitude was based on a misunderstanding of the law. Representative Garner of Tennessee, a Democratic member of the committee, said the examination provision was "just a part of the programme of high tariff advocates to bar all imports by one means or another."

BRITISH NEWSPRINT FAVORED.

Australia Admits It Free; Puts Duty on Others.

LONDON, July 7.—The Australian House of Representatives, according to cable messages to London newspapers today, has passed a bill exempting British newspaper paper from duty. It has, however, placed a duty of 15 tons on newspaper from other countries.

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